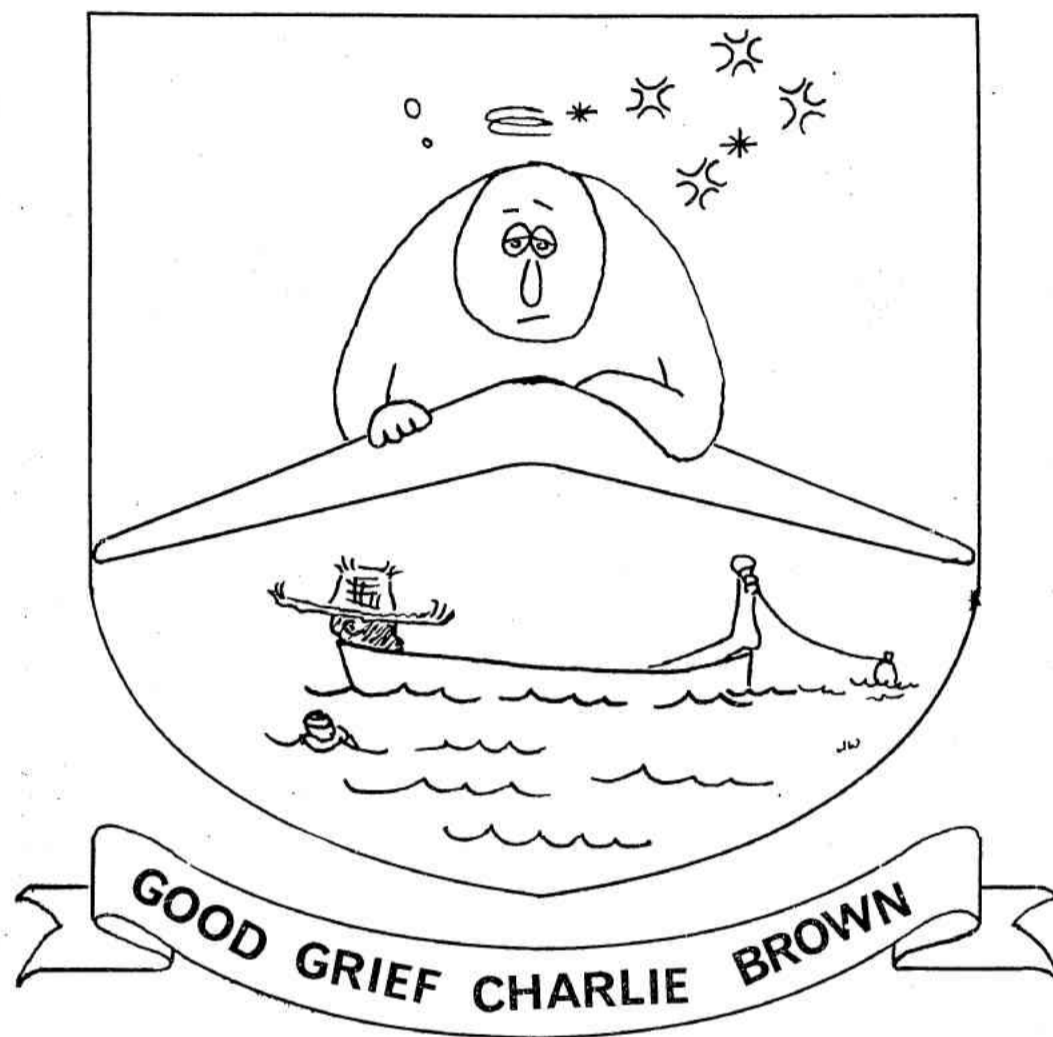


WORONI

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ASSOCIATION. VOLUME 18 NUMBER 9.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: MEMBERS OF ANUSA \$1.14 P.A.; MEMBERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC \$1.00 P.A.

10c



UNDERGRADS TAKE OVER ANU INSTITUTE TO BE DISSOLVED

BURTON'S PLAN SUCCEEDS — Page 13

letters to the editor

IN REPLY

Dear Sir,

In a somewhat typical burst of petulance Mr. Paterson has sought to make some obscure issue of his displeasure at being thought to enjoy the questionable humour of Frug. I don't know what stigma Mr. Paterson thinks this would cast upon him in the eyes of the student body but I suspect that this is simply a somewhat feeble excuse for the semi-hysterical attack on the S.R.C. and myself that followed. That the points Mr. Paterson states he made were not accepted by a General Meeting of the Students Association does not appear to have deterred him from inflicting these opinions on the student body again.

If I may be permitted to answer some of Mr. Paterson's more outrageous statements:

(a) That the S.R.C.—(i) approved Frug and then (ii) Dismissed Mr. Tier for it.

I can truly and categorically state that this statement is utterly baseless, and that Mr. Paterson should reiterate this untrue statement as is irresponsible as it is misleading.

The S.R.C. had no say in the writing of Frug and no say in the publishing of it. After Woroni was published advance copies were distributed to the S.R.C. during its meeting on the 24th April. To my knowledge few, if any, members of the S.R.C. then read it, as it was given to them simply as evidence that the President's report was published therein in accordance with the Publications Regulations. Woroni was released to the general populace the next day on the 25th April.

Further as has been pointed out again and again, Mr. Tier was not dismissed solely because this Frug was objectionable.

I trust that by now even Mr. Paterson should be aware of this. (b) Though the fetishes page did not reach "a decent level of satire" we, presumably including the S.R.C., should "forgive and forget".

It is indeed comforting to know that the bounds of Mr. Paterson's mercy are infinite but perhaps he has forgotten that the students of this University pay and pay heavily for "Woroni". Many good uses can be made of student money and a good "Woroni" is one of them. A poor "Woroni" is simply a waste of student money and diverts that money uselessly from other good causes, such as Clubs and Societies.

(c) "Baker capitulated, the S.R.C. was fear-stricken". Presumably the General Meeting that endorsed the S.R.C.'s decision was similarly stricken and similarly capitulated. This suggestion is surely as improper as it is ludicrous. To whom did Baker capitulate? The S.R.C., the General Meeting of the A.N.U.S.A.? If Mr. Paterson is annoyed at being unable to gain support for his point of view I suggest that he is not likely to do so by hurling around so freely such childish abuse.

(d) I led the "Puritans", forget "even the most elementary rules of natural justice and fairness in a matter of grave concern".

I thank Mr. Paterson for his assessment of my morality and ask, is it puritanical not to be amused, as Mr. Paterson says he also was not, by what Mr. Paterson himself conceded could be called smut? Is it puritanical to consider that a poor newspaper is a waste of student money? Is it puritanical to think that a man who has once been warned about the low standard of his newspaper should be dismissed if he cannot do better and in the

course of his administration manages to create a situation where the S.R.C. is faced with a likelihood of prosecution?

I challenge Mr. Paterson to substantiate his charge that I ignored natural justice. I assume he means that I denied this to Mr. Tier. I doubt if Mr. Tier would agree to that, however much he might disagree with the S.R.C. decision.

I would point out that when this matter was first raised in the S.R.C. many matters were spoken in derogation of Mr. Tier's editorship. But he could and did speak in his defence and Mr. Jay was also permitted so to speak. Both sides were heard and the members of the S.R.C. treated this matter with all the seriousness it undoubtedly deserved. All members were concerned that the Editor's dismissal should be based only on the facts. Mr. Tier was not silenced, he was not ignored, his opponents were neither facetious nor malicious.

It was objected that there were not enough members present to represent the S.R.C. fully and as the voting was close the dismissal should be reconsidered. I seconded the motion that it be reconsidered. Was I unjust, unfair in doing this? Again, Mr. Tier was heard; again, the matter was treated with "grave concern". This time two thirds of the S.R.C. members present voted against rescinding the motion of dismissal.

So much, Sir, for the facts. It is a matter of deep regret to me that Mr. Paterson has sought to malign the forestry students. If he disagrees with their opinions let him do so with at least some pretence at civility, and not insult them by suggesting they are a mindless mass manipulated by a minority, but then, and unfair and undemocratic dissentient always seeks to hide his frustrations behind the facade of the "smear". Such tactics are familiar in the D.L.P., to which

I suggest Mr. Paterson offer his services.

The final paragraph of Mr. Paterson's letter is utterly extraordinary both in its lack of logic and in its pettiness. I can only advise Mr. Paterson that if he wishes not to be called an idiot he should cease to act, and write, like one.

—TERRY HIGGINS
Law Rep. S.R.C.

punctuation ignored, but whole paragraphs completely misplaced. The result was chaotic, unreadable nonsense. I happen to know—I wrote the article.

You complain that there is not enough copy. Who'll bother to write anything but trivia if the present situation continues?

—John Iremonger

GRUMBLE

Sir,

Last WORONI, in an editor's note to a letter, you cited the experiences of the journals of other universities as a comment on the problems WORONI faces. At best such reference is irrelevant, at worst, dangerous. Witness the comeback of HONI over the last few issues.

Furthermore, you stated that "the solution to a dull student paper lies . . . in a show of vitality from the student body". Such profundity is not enough.

Last WORONI revealed that much more is lacking. If the editor wants such vitality he might consider:

- announcing a deadline in each Woroni for the next issue so that students might not be forced to hand in illegible articles to be rush-typed by an overworked S.R.C. secretary.
- taking a leaf out of Farrago/Lot's Wife or Honi (e.g. the reviews page) and try to emulate their less-than-primitive lay-out.
- having copy properly proof-read.

To be specific—in an article "Wall Street Commos" in last WORONI, not only were sentences and odd words capriciously omitted, figures misquoted and elementary

Sorry about the mutilation John —parts of your article had to make way for advertising. Woroni budget for 1966 is \$2,800 of which \$2,300 was spent in the first term. If there are to be Woroni's they must carry advertising sufficient to allay costs.

—Ed.

AN APOLOGY

In the July 7 issue of Woroni, in the front page article "Well Done Mr. Thynne", it was stated that a student had been fined \$40 for indecent language by the Disciplinary Committee.

This was taken from a speech given at the re-convened Special General Meeting of the Student's Association and was not checked to ascertain its veracity.

Students should regard it in this light and Woroni apologises to readers for its carelessness in this matter.

—Editor

WORONI

On Thursday, July 14, The Australian ran an article by Sir Giles Chippendall, on Australia's two-airline policy. The next day an answering article by Mr. Ansett was published.

These articles have resulted in a lot of public discussion on the Government's two-airline policy. Sir Giles, in his article, cites the benefits of the policy—and they are significant.

First he points to the rapid growth of Australia's internal airline system. Secondly he notes that the low fares compare well with standards accepted in other parts of the world. Thirdly he says that financial stability has been achieved as a result of this policy.

He then begins an analysis of Ansett Transport Industries from which he concludes that they have great advantages over T.A.A. in the airline industry.

In his reply on July 15, Mr. Ansett showed the invalidity of Sir Giles conclusions, and suggested that T.A.A. should be sold to a private enterprise group.

This suggestion aroused considerable ire for no apparent reason. Mr. Ansett illustrated quite well that A.T.I. does not have any operating advantage, and in his recommendation of the sale of T.A.A. he indicated A.T.I.'s big disadvantage, and that is the furnishing of normal running costs of a commercial business. This is something which T.A.A. does not have to face; the nearest approach being the payment of a fixed 7½% dividend.

Why, then, the violent reaction? The answer is provided in the Canberra Times editorial of July 16 — where it states that Mr. Ansett's proposal is "an unfortunate exercise in public relations."

This is the crux of the matter.

His success in the Government to buy Electra aircraft instead of T.A.A.'s preference of Caravelle's, when the latter would have been far better.

And the occasion when he decided he wasn't going to have a reservoir next to his Victorian property. After the reservoir plan was dropped, he was quoted as saying: "the word impossible is not in my dictionary."

Mr. Ansett should follow the Duke of Edinburgh's lead and obtain a public relations company to handle this type of situation. He would probably encounter considerably less criticism from politicians and the general public.

WORONI is published fortnightly during the year except during the examination and vacation periods under the auspices of the ANU SRC by George Westbrook, Director of Student Publications. Subscriptions \$1.50 per year post paid. Advertising rates: Casual, \$1.25 per inch; contract rates on application. Clubs and Societies: first inch free, then 60 cents per inch. Student classifieds: three lines free, then 3 cents per line. Registered at the GPO Sydney for transmission by post as a periodical. Printed by the Canberra Publishing Company Pty. Ltd. at Barrister Street, Fishwick ACT.

The editor of this rag is Jim Walker
The magazine section is looked after
by Adrian Falk.

The news came from Roger Mackay.
Features were from Maria Ribeny
and John Monfries.

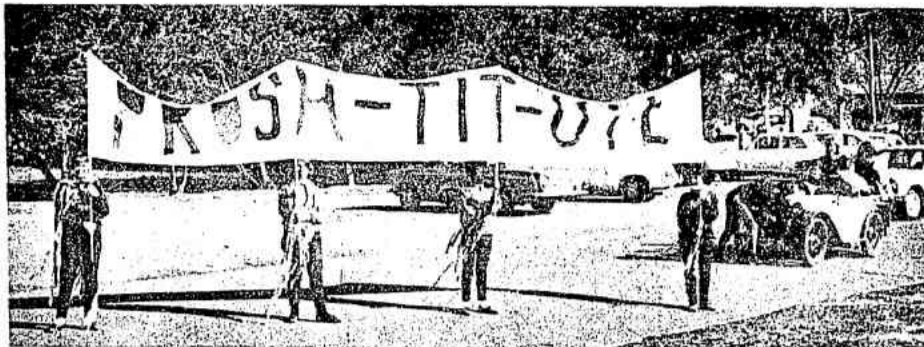
Photographs were taken by
Shaun Murphy and George
Brzostowski.

Advertising was collected by
Mark Tier.

a BUSH WEEK

post mortem

By
ROGER MACKAY



LEADER



FORESTRY WINNER



CANBERRA BIRDS

For that after-theatre supper to complete your evening out

THE BISTRO

For Australian and Continental Meals, Light Refreshments and Snacks . . . The Bistro in the same building as the Civic Theatre is open from 10 a.m. to 12 midnight daily for your convenience — (12 to 12 on Sundays)

THE BISTRO RESTAURANT



MEGAN

Thank you Andy Caravousanos for an excellent job. You laboured under extraordinarily bad conditions—student apathy and negligible organising time did not help very much either.

Bush Week 1966 was kicked off by two well thought out stunts. On Thursday 7 the Scrivener Dam was held for ransom, and somehow Batman got into the act (it must have been Batman) for a Vietcong flag appeared in the early hours of Friday morning between the stretching wings of the American Eagle. Supercop was soon on the scene however, and as in all American movies, law and order won the day. Nobody even had time to take a photograph.

Bush Week was officially opened on Friday 8 by Steve Liebman in a brilliant burst of oratory—five unforgettable words which I cannot quite recall to mind. He was then unsuccessfully held to ransom from 2CA. Anybody would think the Macquarie Network was broke, or they're sick of Liebo's show. Tony Hartnell, astride a scavenged dustbin, replied to Liebo, but realised he'd never be another George Martin and stepped off his throne after being presented with a phallic symbol. (He grinned idiotically and said it was just what he needed, or something similarly trite).

The scavenger hunt, meanwhile, was on. Ambassadors, a Field Marshall plus car, George Guarnsey, an Avis Rent-A-Car plus Avis bird and sundry other human oddities were gathered to be judged by Kristen Johnson and her overworked team of officials. Several schoolgirls were captured as 'virgins', a dinkum Kiwi turned up twice, Merv Kheen found his car, and the Police turned up once (and stayed too long) asking us to take back our borrowed decorations which some people thought would add to the splendour of the Union. They had little success. That PMG tent was still adorning the library lawn days later. Eventually, after much arduous cheque collecting, the 'Bush Week Society' team won out over 'The Humbugs' to gain the keg. I hope it keeps the rabble rousers happy until next year.

Thence followed the 'spontaneous' pilgrimage to Bungendore. It was much as it had always been—150 people drinking out the two pubs—but those birds! 'I would offend the sensibilities of the most ardent alcoholic to have his privacy thus invaded, and most of them can't drink more than a schooner anyhow. It was the general opinion, which was voiced by one stalwart holding up the balcony with a burst of hot air: "Bungendore is no place for birds". Having made this shattering statement he was given a wash by the boys upstairs as he wandered in to join the crew singing The Wild West Show, and related national anthae. At any rate, Bungendore's economy seems assured for another 12 months.

Friday night saw the charming carollers in Garema Place. This was followed by a (reluctant) go-go girls show in which a guy couldn't see the girls for the go-go boys going on stage. This show consequently packed up early. However still one more Friday night revel was to occur and the Klan struck to the accompaniment of the best of Burton Halls screaming females. I was told the local constabulary took it all in their usual friendly way, lapping it up like gullible boys. (More fodder for Feds? I guess Miss Hove's performance must have been convincing.

Saturday morning saw the Prosh. The only complaint about it was that someone threw an orange peel at a policeman. Tough! Forestry won the best float keg for a political comment which had a bit of everything in it. (Including Rank Chambermaid) Second prize went to the Performing Arts hearse. This years Prosh had everything from go-go Garran girls to a workman's outhouse (home sweet home) pinched from a misguided workman who waited long and painfully for its return. Even Mrs. Anne Dalgarno had her share—they tell me she'd had a bomb planted on her doorstep that morning, but will she take the hint? I guess she'll take it lying down.

At 1 p.m. on Saturday a belated Uni. Avenue Stakes was won by Paul Smith from Harry Abrahams, Chris Topp and Mick Summer-potts who'd just had dinner and showed it. Cheers for the drinking classes.

Men in dark clothes and 007 girls held up cars on the A.C.T.—N.S.W. border and made the occupants buy Canberra Chimes' to gain entry. They tell me some of the drivers wanted to stay there—the flower of A.N.U. must have blossomed that day.

over—

- bushy

About this Canberra Chimes, I believe a few people were taken in by it and one old lady nearly had heart failure. Mark Tier deserves praise for what was one of the best Bush Week papers ever—and there are still some left at the SRC office if you have not bought your copy yet.

The Bush Week Rort on Saturday night was the greatest success of any ANU function in memory. A record profit was made and at least 500 people turned up to hear the muted savagery of the Bitter Lemons and the not so muted savagery of the Richard Wright group specially imported from Sydney. It was Childers St. at its best notwithstanding the hordes of non-ANU people present and the marked lack of support from within our ranks.

Sunday saw Andy and Co. off to a well-earned rest while the rest of us watched Lennox defeat Forestry 4:3 in a very hard-fought Inter Hall league game. It was one of the best from a spectators point of view this season although several hospitalised players may not think so. And those who stood too close to the megaphone during the curtain raisers (Lennox 2 v. Burton draw) (Bruce Hall d. Garran) got too much of an earfull of inanities from some of the would-be commentators.

As regards the open day, we don't seem to have caused too much trouble, although the irate grandmother who drove over two cans of beer during the Stakes deserved a flat tyre.

Finally, in the record attempts, we cracked a world record. Timothy Shaun Murphy set a new mark of 26½ hours for non-stop pipesmoking. He is at the moment in Canberra Community Hospital having a lung removed but otherwise he is in mint condition. All the best Shaun.

In all it was a worthwhile Bush Week, raising \$2000 approx. for the N.S.W. Blind Society and the A.N.U. Theatre Fund. For those of you who missed it, and incidentally for whom I wrote this, we could do with more support next year.



WORLD CHAMP MURPHY



DYING



IT BITES!



TOGETHERNESS



CAPTURED

WORONI
Copy deadline July 25

ADVICE

Mr. Chou En-lai, speaking in Pitesti, Rumania, told the proletariat to get on with it and stop playing around.

"You should have more babies and make your population grow," he said when speaking to factory workers.

In China a baby is born every 2.5 seconds. It is rumoured that if you listen on a quiet night in Peking . . .

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
School of General Studies
ENTRY FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1966

An entry form for the Annual Examinations, 1966, has been sent to each student at his term address during the week ending 16th July, 1966.

Each candidate is required to lodge his entry form, completed, at the counter of the Student Administration Office not later than noon, Saturday 6th August, 1966.

A candidate who has not received an entry form, must call at the Student Administration Office on or before Monday, 25th July, 1966.

A late fee of \$10.00 (£5.0.0) will be levied on any entry form which is accepted after 6th August, 1966.

The attention of all Higher Degree students and members of Staff who are candidates for the Annual Examinations, 1966, is specifically drawn to the closing date for the lodgment of entry forms.

Candidates are reminded that they must observe, the "Examinations (School of General Studies) Rules" Nos. 7, 8, and 9 and address all requests connected with these matters to the Registrar, School of General Studies.

Candidates are reminded that they may be excluded from the Annual Examinations if they have not submitted classwork on or by the dates specified by the Heads of Departments.

MARY G. BOUQUET,
Acting Registrar,
School of General Studies

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are called for Director of Orientation Week 1967. Applications should be forwarded to the Secretary of the S. R. C. by Friday, 9th September!

Applications are called for the position of Editor of Woroni for 3rd term 1966. Applications must reach the Secretary, S. R. C. by 29th July.

go north young man



E AUSTRALIAN

I'll never understand why people continue to read newspapers that only half do the vital job of reporting the news—the significant news . . . newspapers that, well, frankly, are lagging behind the times in presentation and style . . . newspapers that seem to be crammed with stodgy features and non-news, when they could be reading Australia's most exciting, stimulating newcomer to the nation's Press

THE AUSTRALIAN

Buy the Australian wherever newspapers are sold. Better still—have it delivered to home or office by your newsagent, every day.

Every day of the week, week in week out, a news release/phamplet/handout arrives at the Woroni office from Townsville. It comes from the People the North Committee.

These incredibly active people have it as their aim to promote the development of the northern portion of Australia, and they have been conducting a publicity campaign to arouse public interest in the area.

One's mind boggles at the magnitude of their task and the vast amounts of money which would have to be spent over a long period for a negligible increase in population.

Look at just a few of the proposed projects:

- * The Beale plan to drought proof N.S.W. at a cost of \$1,200 million.
- * The proposed Darling River Authority — to control all the streams flowing West into the Darling from Queensland and N.S.W.—\$200 million.
- * The Ord River scheme.
- * Beef roads development in Queensland.
- * The Nogoia scheme for central Queensland.

There is clearly room for the Government to spend its entire budget on northern development for several years and still have little to show for it.

Because of its very magnitude northern development must be a gradual process. Private enterprise has done a lot of the most recent development—Weipa, Gove, Yampi and the W.A. iron ore business. Communities are springing up all over outback Australia in the wake of these activities.

The urge to help in the development of the north is understandable to anyone who has lived there for a period. The way of life usually effects people to the extent that once it is sampled there is an urge to stay. A peculiar type of loyalty develops and the "south" is referred to as if it is another country.

This is well illustrated in the press release from the P.T.N.C. dated May 9, 1966. It contains an article by Michael Sawtell, 83 years old, who has lived most of his life in the north.

The following are extracts: "It is the universal testimony of anybody who has really lived in our mighty Inland, that they always have the urge to return. I can still see the evening star go down in a blaze of glory as I watched the sleeping cattle at night, and the morning star shoot up over the horizon like a celestial being to herald a new day. I still hear my blackboy mate softly singing as he rode around the cattle, and the gentle murmuring of the aborigines'

corroboree in the distance.

"I have seen the Cooper pouring down into Lake Eyre three miles wide and flooding the great 40 mile wide black soil plains. The largest waterhole in Australia is in the driest areas. That is in a seven inch rainfall. The big Callidgewarra waterhole on the edge of the Simpson desert, at the junction of the Mulligan and Georgina Rivers, is 18 miles long, 300 yards wide and 50 ft. deep. Weir that waterhole and what a quantity of water you would have!

I wonder how many people have heard of that real oasis, Dalhousie Springs about 50 miles north of Lake Eyre—13 acres of about 100 beautiful bubbling springs, where there are only brumbies and wild camels. There we could grow all the dates that Australia needs. There we could build comfortable modern desert Utopias, or what are called in Israel Kibbitzim — and Israel leads the world in desert reclamation.

"We need desert Utopias, which city people could visit, to regain a nobler vision of life. People who live in large cities have no knowledge of the grandeur and glory and powers of observation that all lead up to the "vision splendid" of the highest consciousness, cosmic consciousness. Then there is the highest and community spirit of people who live in small country towns. I will close with this quotation from "Flying Fox and Drifting Sand" by Francis Ratcliffe:

"It is strange that the more desolate and cruel the land, the finer in their simple way are the people. I defy anyone to live among the folk of the Australian interior and come away without an unshaken belief in the fundamental decency and kindness of human nature."

It is unfortunate though, that when the country is developed and urbanised it will not be the same. It will probably be just a replica of the city life down south.

So go north young man and see it while you can. JW

en garde!

Efforts have been made recently to start a Tiddlywinks Society in the ANU.—What about a duelling fraternity?

To be sure it is more rugged than Tiddlywinks—but it has become very popular among the University students of West Germany. Bonn University, for instance, has six duelling fraternities. In fact about 40% of all male students at West Germany's 18 Universities now belong to about 800 fraternities, of which approximately 380 practise the dangerous art of "the sharp weapon".

There was a huge outcry in 1962 when 15 professors rose in protest and wrote to every member of the Bundestag urging that duelling be outlawed. The trouble was that the Bundestag was laced with Alte Herren (alumni) of duelling societies and the professors got nowhere.

Duelling societies are a very old tradition in Germany, having their beginnings in the 18th century.

In fact the societies are not duelling societies at all. Unlike a duel, the fighters are not responding to a challenge. Today the usual form of the fight is the Mensur, from the Latin for measure, in reference to the set distance between the swordsmen.

The Mensur also differs in the extensive safeguards aimed at preventing any killing. Nobody wins, nobody loses. The object is only to subdue den inneren schweinhund (cowardice) by taking a slash with aplomb.

Habitual finchers are booted out of the fraternity. "This is the way an elite has to be formed" explained one student at the University of Munich. He sees fraternities as a splendid antidote to the rootless "academic masses" at West German universities, "those unaffiliated students who behave like juvenile delinquents".

The schmiss (scar) technique has survived all attempts to kill it. Hitler banned the most elite fraternities as potentially subversive. So did the allies after World War II, but rescinded the rule under the impression that the institution had died. The alte herren soon reopened fraternity houses in the student prince tradition, paid for beer and blades, promised good jobs later, and hundreds of ill-housed students happily accepted.

The sight of students in the caps, ribbons and bandages of duelling fraternities sends a shiver up the spines of many Germans: the custom identifies so readily Wehrwillen—the will to war. It

seems to smack of a return to Nazism.

There is however, no direct connection between Mensur and the loud brash bullies who produced the Nazis. But the assiduous Germanism, the cult of an elite and the right of violence associated with the tradition of duelling were among the wells of feeling that the Nazis drew upon for strength.

Today students brush aside as "inconceivably silly" the idea of their societies keeping the Nazi germ alive. "We cannot understand why our parents were so stupid" goes a typical student reaction. "We were too young to have seen Nazism ourselves, but from what we have heard it must have been an awful muddle-headed notion".

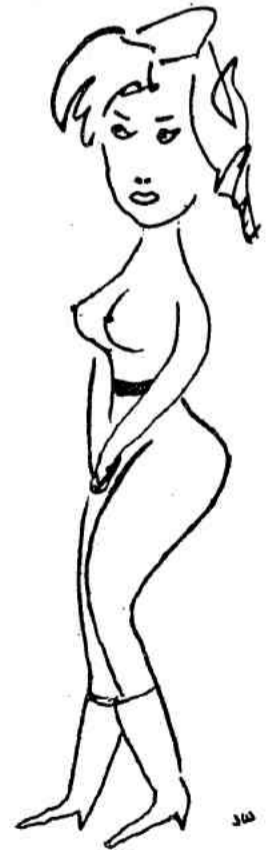
That is something less than the world-wide revulsion which Nazism inspired, yet it offers no ready-made support for a new radical "right". The duelling students, in fact, pay ardent lip-service to democracy in their self-defence, claiming that these societies, with their strong inner egalitarianism, are perfect democratic minatures.

The fact that the democratic ideal cannot, by definition, be exclusive, has apparently escaped them. Still, they do not scorn democracy, as did the pre-war generation.

Rather, they accept without question the system under which they live and turn their attention to the broken German nation, drawing for their cause on the partition of Germany and the loss of the lands beyond the Oder-Neisse line. They are German nationalists, not Nazis.

And now that you know all about it, the choice can be made. What is it to be—duelling or tiddlywinks? Tiddlywinks, too, is an old tradition. It was played in 18th century England, and since we have a British heritage and all that, it will probably win out.

See you at the next Tiddlywinks Society meeting. JW



GIRLS! GET THAT MONARO MALL LOOK

Today's woman

Ever wondered what the reason was behind our national claim to fame (as far as types are concerned)? I am referring to the beer swallowing, anti-social image of the average Australian male. This popular concept, both here and abroad, is unfortunately not without certain grounds.

After giving the matter deep thought, I have finally come to the conclusion that it must be the adverse effects of a suppressed urge to be just as socially active as they would secretly like. This urge is suppressed because of the inability of the average male to keep up with certain outmoded traditions (which should actually have left us with the emancipation of women) — namely, the idea that every time a boy takes a girl out, he not only provides some high class entertainment but also pays the whole bill. (He has been so well indoctrinated in this attitude that he feels it as a severe blow to his 'manly pride' if any one would dare to suggest any different.)

This custom, which is most rampant still in Australia, has severe repercussions, not only on the obvious financial level but in the case of relationships between the sexes in our society today.

It is especially incongruous amongst university students, where he is just as poor as she (and sometimes even more so) and everyone is supposedly both mature and unconventional. Actually, in our affluent society, the financial problem I'm not so sure of, but the other is there, subconsciously at least as a result of the first.

Take the case of an average student, if such a phenomena ex-

ists, who isn't attached to anyone in particular. If he contemplates taking out a girl from the start he knows he has to pay all the way. She may finally bore him to tears, she may not like him in turn, nor appreciate his taste in entertainment (on which he has spent his hard-earned money) but he's got her for an evening and according to custom, must wine her and dine her in style. This terribly formal approach takes half the fun out of being together for a start, and most boys probably don't find taking some half-stranger out on this basis a very exciting prospect. They thus act as if females don't exist most of the time (until they find the right one of course) and meanwhile are quite happy with the boys and the prog.

On the other side of the picture however, is another of those made-to-order social conventions which states:— no girl should go to a function unescorted. This should be especially noted by those males who are in the habit of turning up at dances and other functions in great gangs and then are heard to complain about the lack of birds.

Many an unattached girl is thus left flat although she would have both the means and the desire to go to a dance or whatever. Certainly as things now stand, women are socially an anachronism in our society. On the other hand they work side by side with the men

(and in many cases share equal pay) yet as soon as it gets onto the social level they are still as formally bound by convention as 50 years ago.

In Europe I believe, especially in student circles, people are much more realistic about these things and boys and girls go out together as friends, each paying his own way with neither financial qualms on the one hand nor the inevitable feeling of obligation (experienced by most girls) on the other. Surely this is a more modern attitude than the formal taking out we are so addicted to, usually accompanied by the kind of ah-ha! pairing off calculated to frighten off any boy who wants no more than a pleasant evening out with a girl.

Thus one can really quite understand the Australian males flight into his own male world—but must we really put up with it forever?

Maria Ribeny

HEALTH

The Australian National University has appointed Dr. S. B. Furnass, a Canberra physician, as first Director of the University Health Service.

Dr. Furnass, who is at present a consultant physician in private practice and an honorary physician at Canberra Community Hospital, expects to take up his appointment next month.

The University Health Service will be available for consultation on health problems by students and will give emergency treatment where necessary.

The Service will occupy rooms in the Copland Building of the University.

Proud parents by Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON.—A lot of proud parents have been showing up at university commencement exercises throughout the land. I was sitting next to a beaming couple during one ceremony and struck up a conversation.

"You must be very happy today." I said to the father.

"Oh, I am. Martha and I have waited all our lives for this moment when Peter would graduate from college."

"Which one up there is Peter?"

"He's not there," the father replied. "He walked out when Secretary McNamara started to make the commencement speech."

"That's a shame," I said. "I guess you and your wife are pretty upset."

"Oh no. He told us he originally planned to lie down across the podium, so we're grateful he decided on a non-violent protest."

"I'll bet you scrimped and saved to put Peter through college."

"Actually, the tuition wasn't too bad. We had set funds aside for that. But it was pretty hard to get up the bail money every time Peter got arrested. We managed though—except for the time he burned his draft card."

"He had to stay in jail for that one?"

"I'm afraid so. It wasn't just burning his draft card that got the administration angry—Peter accidentally burned down the gym with it."

"It must have played heck with the basketball schedule," I said.

"It did. But when Peter got out he started a freedom committee to burn down gymnasiums, and about a fourth of the school signed up."

"What did Peter major in while he was in college?"

"He started out majoring in Modern Anarchy, but he found it was too restrictive, so he took a straight liberal arts course with a minor in Nietzsche. Martha wanted him to study law, but Peter said, 'There are no laws.' And that was the end of it."

"Peter sounds like he's got a mind of his own."

"I think you could say that. He's the only one in his class who stopped two troop trains going in the opposite directions at the same time on the Atchison, Topeka and the Santa Fe."

"You have to have convictions to do that," I said.

"You also have to have long legs," the father said. "Peter then walked from Anchorage to Nome, Alaska, because he claimed the Alaskans wouldn't let the Eskimos vote. And he also sat in Governor Romney's office for two nights as a protest against capital punishment."

"But Michigan doesn't have capital punishment."

"That's what Governor Romney kept telling him."

"It must have been an interesting four years for you."

"I guess you could say that, particularly during school vacations when Peter found it hard to get LSD."

"Now that Peter's finished college what does he plan to do?" I asked.

"He's applied for training jobs with IBM, Time-life Inc., and the Ford Motor Co. He figures there's a much better future with a large corporation than trying to start out on your own."

—thanks Art

FOOD

A hundred years ago Benjamin Disraeli speaking at the effects of the Industrial Revolution distinguished in Britain "two nations", of rich and poor; this situation now no longer exists in Britain but paradoxically it now occupies an international setting, a setting in which two-thirds of the world's population is starving and in which millions more are dying from disease. One quarter of the world's children die before the age of five and if they are fortunate enough to survive the hazards of birth they are faced with the prospect of life in a world dominated by the twin spectres of hunger and disease. Food is the immediate need, and medicine to treat malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy—diseases long since eradicated in the advanced countries. In the long term sense technicians, teachers, doctors, nurses and skilled administrators are needed.

What are we as a nation of Australians, as an affluent society living on the fringe of starving Asia, doing to help the under-developed countries? Nothing—not a thing! The noble philanthropists of the humane Christian industrialised nations have doled out their charitable offering of four billion dollars, roughly ten cents for a needy child per year, while we Australians have given the enormously large sum of half-a-million dollars to U.N.I.C.E.F.—the United Nations Children's Organisation. This represents an average of four cents for every man, woman and child in Australia. Donations to the Captain Cook Memorial Fund are tax deductible, donations to Freedom from Hunger are taxable. It comes as a shock to realise that the almost legendary "rugged individualism" and "mate-ship" of the Australian is little more than a parochial "I'm all right Jack, b—— you", that the Australian is selfish and narrow-minded as well as apathetic and that he cares more about who has won the Test or the Melbourne Cup than the starving millions of Africa and Asia.

"But surely", says the typical Australian leaning back in his armchair in front of his television set, "the Australian Government is doing something to help ameliorate the situation, of course!"

Or do we care more about our own personal affluence than our starving neighbours? At present the former is only too true! As Australians and as human beings we should be disgusted and ashamed but we are not!

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progressive reaction

by Jim Walker

At the moment a purge is taking place in China. The progressives are in the process of weeding out the reactionaries who dare to besmirch Mao's pure doctrines.

University professors, soldiers, and even the small village official are all being made to stand up in public, announce their shortcomings and confess to being a fool.

By this method it is hoped Mao's pure doctrines will be preserved.

Your political journalist runs a cursory glance over the pure Mao doctrines and comes to the conclusion that they are not worth preserving. Now read on:

The three basic tenets are Materialism, Socialism and class struggle. Materialism is the atheistic base of communism; religious being described as medieval cant.

The idea of materialism however runs against the weight of human experience. To say the world has only a physical and not a moral significance is an error. All religions, one way or another seek to maintain just the opposite.

There is some difficulty in proving this metaphysical point but there are matters which cannot be ignored.

The first is that at the time of Marx adopting materialism it was far from being the "best created by mankind in philosophy", as Lenin has claimed. At that time Kant's moral principle prevailed in the universities; the most popular concept being the dignity of man.

Secondly the main religions of the world are thousands of years old and have withstood the test of time.

Materialism had been mooted before Marx but had been virtually ignored and in its present form is only one hundred years old. It will have to have considerably greater acceptance before it can be regarded as superior to the religions. Such acceptance must surely be the criterion in any judgment.

The vices and virtues of religion have far greater significance for man than materialism. How many times in the world's history have the cardinal vices of Buddhism, Lust, Indolence, Anger and Avarice been seen? Similarly, how often in man's greatest moments have we seen the five (pre-Marxist) Chinese virtues of sympathy, justice, propriety, wisdom and sincerity; the theological virtues of Christianity, Faith, Love and Hope; the virtues of Plato, Justice, Temperance and Wisdom?

It is not easy to deny them because experience tells us otherwise. It is highly unlikely that Materialism guided Schweitzer to the Congo.

Lenin says that Marx not only adopted Materialism, but that he enriched it with dialectics, "the doctrine of development in its freest and fullest form, free of one sidedness".

Care must be taken however that dialectic is not confused with logic, as it is fundamentally different.

In Kant's day dialectic was taken as meaning the art of sophistical controversy; the sophistical method being where the form of the conclusion is false although it seems correct.

Logic is the theory or method of arriving at true conclusions whereas dialectic has no objective truth in view but only the appearance of it. Controversial dialectic is the art of arguing in such a way as to hold ones own, whether it is right or wrong.

For this very reason it is inferior to use dialectics as a guide rather than logic because false judgments are frequent and false conclusions rare.

When viewed in this context it is fairly clear that dialectic materialism can by no means constitute an ultimate philosophical truth.

The second aspect of Asian communism, that of economics, must be looked at in its historical context. Marx personally witnessed the development of free enterprise in England. This was the period of the so-called industrial revolution when women and children worked long hours in the mines and mills and suffered considerable oppression. Marx felt this was exploitation of the workers by the capitalists and sought to establish a better social system.

The unions and welfare legislation which later came into being however, has corrected those injustices and it would be true to say that the world which inspired Marx's socialism no longer exists.

Another aspect of free enterprise which made life hard for people was the trade cycle—the periodic boom and bust. Marx felt this was a permanent feature of capitalism.

John Maynard Keynes, who was born the year Marx died, has virtually put paid to that characteristic with his proven theories on economics.

The "ultimate in English political economy" which Marx used in his theories is now regarded, along with the Marxian doctrine, as incomplete.

The old economists specialised in one area of the economy and did not examine the overall system as did Keynes. Adam Smith for example, looked at the market place, Malthus at population, Ricardo at rent and land and Marx at labour and wages.

The present day U.S. economy is a living example of the efficacy of Keynes' theories.

There has, too, been some difficulty instituting pure state ownership in communist countries.

This is apparently due to the perversity of human nature, something which ideology does not change. After the communists came to power in North Vietnam they collectivised agriculture and imposed the socialist pattern on the country. It did not prove satisfactory.

Le Duan, first secretary of the Lao Dong, (North Vietnam Communist Party) in his report to the Third Party Congress in September 1960, said, "we must, of necessity educate and imbue them (the peasants) with socialist ideology; at the same time we must devise appropriate measures to sever their economic ties with the bourgeoisie and to restrict and eliminate their spontaneous tendency toward capitalism". (This was reported by the Vietnam News Agency, Hanoi, 11th September, 1960).

The artificial nature of collectivisation was beginning to tell by 1961, and in an article in Hoc Tap in August of that year Le Duan showed a complete volte-face: "the tendency to restrict the productive activities and private undertakings of the families of co-operative members . . . even when these activities and undertakings are not harmful to the co-operative production is obviously unsuitable to the new situation in rural areas".

He also commented that the farming of private plots of land (only 5% of co-operative area) provided members with 30% to 40% of their revenue and he expected this income to rise to 55% in 1962. Lenin was mistaken when he wrote: "Capitalism has triumphed all over the world, but this is only the prelude to the triumph of labour over capital".

Free enterprise has ironed out its major faults and has proved more readily applicable to the varied qualities of human nature than the artificial controls of socialism as practised in China and North Vietnam.

The third teaching of Marx is that of class struggle, the communist war of liberation.

" . . . the stormy revolutions which everywhere in Europe, and especially in France, accompanied the fall of feudalism, of serfdom, and more and more clearly revealed the struggle of classes as the basis and the driving force of the whole development."

The genius of Marx consists in the fact that he was able before anybody else to draw from this and consistently apply the deduction that world history teaches. This deduction is the doctrine of the class struggle." (Lenin, Selected Works, Vol. 1, P. 80).

While the French revolution may in itself have been justified this does not support the interpretation given it by Marx, that all governments everywhere in the world should be overthrown and communist governments installed.

Nowadays, with the march of civilisation, war is becoming more unfashionable. The development of the hydrogen bomb and the long-range missile has actually been a force for peace. A stalemate has developed whereby both Russia and America have the might to destroy each other yet do not have the ability to protect themselves. This has had the effect of modifying this aspect of Marxism in Europe to peaceful co-existence.

Countless volumes have been written on all aspects of warfare by Lenin and Stalin of Russia, Mao-Tse-tung of China, General Giap of North Vietnam and Che Guevara of Cuba, and Sir Winston Churchill has summarised the result of all this activity fairly succinctly: "The anatomy of discontent and revolution has been studied in every phase and aspect and a veritable drill book prepared in scientific spirit for subverting all existing institutions". (Great Contemporaries, Trotsky; alias Bronstein).

For a powerful nation to expound war as an official policy is disastrous in the light of modern technology, and Mao's statements bring to mind the common biological fact that there are instances in nature where a species has wiped itself out.

Going back to the situation in China, it appears a reversal of terms is in order. Those who call themselves progressives are really reactionaries.

There is a distinct trend toward modification of extremes in International affairs. This is apparent in both west and east. Mao has seen fit to journey on alone, with old ideas.

What will be the outcome?

war trilogy

by Kim Lycos

The A.N.U. Film Group is currently screening the great war trilogy of the Polish producer Andrzej Wajda. The first two films have already appeared; the third is to be seen on Tuesday, July 26, in the Playhouse at 8.00 p.m.

The trilogy is an eloquent, deeply felt and moving expression of a very talented film-maker's vision of the transition from the enthusiastic youth who by finding purpose and direction in human and political affirmation secure a place in society and maintains it by his readiness to take on physical danger; through the claustrophobic horror of fighting against impossible odds in the Warsaw uprising of 1944, to the disillusionment, restlessness and disorientation inherent in the fratricidal political struggles of post-war Poland.

As such the work transcends the Polish borders and becomes the sad and bitter ballad of the European adventure in the '30s and '40s: the bright rectitude of the idealistic fight against Fascism (Spain), the brooding, dark despair of succumbing to Nazism's overwhelming forces, and the hazy directionless existence among the ruins of the human values that characterized the ideological struggles of the years after the war. In each of the films these fundamental feeling-tones are beautifully sustained by Wajda's control of imagery and characterization.

ASHES AND DIAMONDS opens outside a Polish provincial town on the first day of peace, as a nationalist underground unit lies in wait to ambush Szczuka, a newly arrived Communist District Secretary. The assassination fails and two innocent workers are killed. Andrzej, the unit leader, reports to his superior, who is adamant: Szczuka's death is of major and immediate importance. Maciek, the youngest member of the unit, is to carry out the assassination before joining Andrzej in taking over leadership of a resistance group whose leader has been killed. At the hotel, Maciek moves into a room next door to his quarry, and flirts with Christine, the barmaid. She visits Maciek in his room, becomes his mistress, and awakens in him a longing for a new and peaceful life.

Meanwhile, the town mayor attends a victory banquet downstairs where his drunken secretary, Drownowski, an opportunist who also belongs to Andrzej's group, disgraces himself and loses his chance of accompanying the mayor—now an important minister—to Warsaw. Unlike Drew-

nowski, Maciek still has a decision to face: must he go on killing, even though he does not believe any more in the cause, which has turned into a fratricidal struggle of Pole against Pole? Andrzej, however, will not accept Maciek's rescission, and Maciek confusedly shoots down Szczuka in the early hours of the morning. Leaving Christine behind he walks to the square to join Andrzej. Drownowski, who has just been cast off and beaten up by Andrzej, tries to catch up with Maciek. Fleeing from him, Maciek runs into a military patrol, panics and is shot trying to escape.

KANAL and ASHES AND DIAMONDS are obviously more ambitious than A GENERATION. The subject of the latter film had been worked, if not overworked, by Wajda's teachers Aleksander Ford and the Soviet film-makers. In Wajda's hands, it remains fresh and gripping, which is a considerable achievement. However, in the other two films Wajda is trying to give truth and depth to very different themes: on the one hand the reality of a communal fate which in spite of its horror and ugliness still preserves the idea that feelings like love and comradeship have not lost their purity and integrity; while on the other hand, the dissociative, uncommunicative despair that results from the intellect's incapacity to decide moral issues when faced with the complexity of human motivation.

Whatever the faults in this trilogy, Wajda offers a genuine poetic insight into an old human problem: while we all want to think that we are able to arrive at rational decisions on moral matters, community of feeling, more often than we like to think, arrives at solutions with greater certainty and unimpaired integrity. On the other side community of feeling can also become debased into empty forms and conventions as with the old aristocratic-bourgeois order. The dancing of the Polonaise in the smoky, dreamy light of the early morning at the closing stages of ASHES AND DIAMONDS is a remarkable blending of revulsion, nostalgia, yearning, pointlessness and despair. There is no doubt that in Wajda the cinema has one of its rare, real poets.

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reviews

by J. Iremonger.

Journal of Contemporary History, Vol. 1, No. 1. (Quarterly).
Should a journal for contemporary history open its first number with a credo? The editors of this journal think so, for in an editorial note they give an account of the acceptance of contemporary events as a legitimate field for historical enterprise. They take note of the arguments against a "history of one's own time". But, they point out, the belief that time somehow orders and gives priorities to events, adds perspective and creates detachment, brings with it its own disabilities in understanding the quality of life in a remote period. Such disabilities are examined in more detail in the first article on "The Study of Contemporary History".

It is pointed out that much of the opposition to contemporary history springs from the nineteenth century academics' tendency to shy away from the controversial. The editors reject such "neutrality". Their choice of the problems of Europe in the twentieth century as the journal's concern imposes the obligation to examine some of the most controversial and hotly debated topics in historical writing.

Having decided to devote each number to one central topic, this first number deals with "International Fascism 1920-25". Of the nine articles, none deals with Germany and only one with Italy. The result is a perspective correcting the view that it is only in the histories of these two countries that an understanding of fascism can be achieved.

Two articles point out the contributions made to domestic affairs by the bewildering varieties of French fascism, at the same time grappling with the problem of giving meaning to an "-ism" with so many political expressions.

The article on the Rumanian Iron Guard, the only fascist party

outside Germany and Italy to come to power without direct external aid, challenges the interpretation of fascist victory as being the work of the lower-middle classes. This article merits particular attention, for not only does it question the meaning of the concept of the middle classes in the context of their support for fascist ideology; it also points to one of the outstanding qualities of the writing of contemporary history—the opportunity it affords to use the methods of sociological research.

Most of the articles, and particularly those on "The Genesis of Fascism", on "Quisling's Right and Left", are interesting contributions to a history of ideas in the twentieth century; all have in common a judicious evaluation of the impact of the Italian experiment on the rest of Europe. Since each article is the fruit of research into material inaccessible to most students, this journal is an invaluable source book. As I have pointed out it is much more. The next two editions on left wing intelligentsia between the wars, and on 1914, would therefore merit examination.

notes

The Australian National University has awarded a Fellowship in the Creative Arts to Melbourne composer George Dreyfus.

Mr. Dreyfus, who is 38, will come to Canberra in October to take up the Fellowship, which will be for a period of 12 months.

Mr. Dreyfus brings to his compositions a wide background of musical experience both as an orchestral musician and a conductor. He has done much pioneering of music by contemporary overseas and particularly, Australian composers, and has greatly influenced and stimulated younger Australian composers and musicians. In 1960, following his return to Australia after a period of study at the Vienna Academy, he founded the New Music Ensemble in Melbourne. Under his direction, the ensemble presented many first performances of new music in Australia. Last year he helped to establish the Melbourne branch of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

Mr. Dreyfus' compositions have been well received abroad and his instrumental quartet "From Within Looking Out", has been recorded in the album "Australian Music Today", issued under the auspices of UNESCO, the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the World Record Club. This work and his recent wind quintet have both been presented at the International Rostropovich of Composers in Paris.

Recently Mr. Dreyfus has been devoting his energies entirely to composition and the public performances of contemporary music. Since early 1965 he had produced a two-act opera, "Carni Sands" with

a libretto on an Australian subject by Frank Kellaway (a ballet, "The Illusionist", which has been filmed in colour with ballerina Kathleen Gorham, a number of prize-winning film scores and several chamber works.

As the holder of an Australian National University Fellowship in the Creative Arts, Mr. Dreyfus intends to take an active part in the musical life of Canberra and the University. He already has plans for a composer's workshop supplemented by illustrated lectures. He also has in mind two major works which he plans to complete during his time in Canberra.

A.N.U. HISTORICAL JOURNAL
Producing an undergraduate quality Journal is a difficult business but the Historical Society is to have its third attempt with the publication of the 1966 A.N.U. Historical Journal. And it looks like being a success. A dozen articles and book reviews have been submitted from A.N.U., Brisbane and Melbourne, from students on all aspects of history and from Pol. Science, Sociology, Oriental Studies and Philosophy. Advance subscriptions have come from as far afield as New Zealand and Britain.

To make the Journal representative of the best A.N.U. can achieve, the editors naturally want more contributions. And by the end of this month. This year the Journal will have book reviews (up to 1,500 words) as well as articles (up to 5,000 words). These upper limits are inflexible. Names, addresses and academic particulars of contributors are essential. Mother Kniepp of the History Department S.G.S. will forward contributions to the editors.

John Iremonger

by Chris Dwyer

THE BREAK-UP OF THE SOVIET EMPIRE IN EASTERN EUROPE

by Ghita Ionescu

Ionescu argues that the notion of "empire" involves three basic characteristics. The first is a strong political centre, animated by a historical mission of expansion. The second is religious or ideological coercion used to weld it into a single unit. The third is the belief, on the part of the "liberating forces," of their moral ascendancy.

By 1945, the Soviet army was the sole master and arbiter of Eastern European domestic and foreign policies. Stalin's interest in the affairs of the region were primarily strategic and economic, with ideological considerations of minor importance. Economic "reparations" or "collaboration" were to be organised in such a way as to help reconstruction in Soviet Russia. The resources of these countries—Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia—would be siphoned off directly into the Soviet economy. The entire region was to be put under the administrative supervision of the Soviet proconsular network: military, economic and police. Thus was the Empire set up.

In 1947, Stalin turned his mind to the establishment of an ideological hierarchy for the entire empire. The first stage in this process was the founding on 22-23 September, 1947 of the Cominform. It contained the parties of the USSR, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, France, and Italy. Cominform ensured that in all ideological matters, the Eastern European parties—most of whom owed their positions to the might of the Red army—knew that the CPSU could do no wrong. In January, 1949, followed Cominform's economic counterpart—COMECON—which enabled the empire's economic activity to be directed from Moscow.

All this proved too much to handle, however great the Soviet might. In the satellite countries, the increased demands for production and the lowering standard of living led to growing unrest among the people, which led in turn to increased activity by the organs of repression and this to greater effectiveness of Western propaganda. Given this situation the example of Tito's Yugoslavia—which had achieved its own revolution without

the aid of the Red army—became compelling.

The internal history of the Soviet bloc since the death of Stalin is the story of its progressive disintegration and the unchecked decline of Russian authority within it. The threat of widespread trouble, imminent at Stalin's death, was avoided, but at considerable cost. Their were three types of defections from the bloc. By "Revisionists", by "Dogmatists" and by "Neutralists".

In Poland the initial discontent arose from a steady deterioration of socio-economic conditions and the example of the de-Stalinisation of Russia and most of all, the announcement of the doctrine of "diversity" at the crucial meeting with the Yugoslavs on 20 June, 1956. The declaration published on that date contained the formulae which were to become the basis of the doctrines of diversity in international communism — what Gomulka had called "the different roads", Mao "the blossoming of the hundred flowers", and the Italian Togliatti "polycentralism".

When on 28 June, 1956 the Poznan workers in Poland rioted openly the regime was faced with the choice of either remoulding itself according to popular pressure or calling in Russian troops. It chose the path of revision, and in the following showdown between the Poles and the Russians, Khrushchev was forced to backdown. He had accepted the precedent in Yugoslavia of a non-Soviet type of Communist state so there was no reason why he should not accept another.

In the Hungarian crisis, which followed closely, it is clear that Hungary would have been entirely lost to the Soviet empire if direct intervention had not been resorted to. Although the revolution was not successful it left open the main questions of Russian rule in Eastern Europe.

The second setback to the authority of the Russian Communists came at the hands of the Albanian and Chinese parties. The attack of these left-wing parties followed logically as well as chronologically upon the victory of the right-wing revisionists led by Yugoslavia, for the infallibility of Moscow had disappeared forever.

The origins of the Sino-Soviet dispute are deep rooted and complex, but there are three main issues which separate a "revisionist" from a "dogmatic" party.

While the revisionists were in principle more inclined to argue that several centres of leadership could coexist, the dogmatists headed by the Chinese Communist party, insisted that there should be a binding ideology on all parties.

The second difference is the question of Communist strategy. The Russian Communists, having seen the effects of nuclear weapons, have been forced to accept the notion of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist west. The Chinese Communists have found it preferable to reject this policy of peace at any cost and they still hold to the inevitability of war.

(Since her possession of nuclear weapons China seems to be more cautious.)

The third difference arose over the Soviet refusal to sacrifice the affluent Russian economy for the sake of rapid economic advance of the fraternal Communist societies.

Neutralist Rumania stayed aloof from the ideological disputes between Russia and China, maintaining all the time the primacy of national interest. Having established a position between the two parties it was able to go ahead with de-Russification and the reopening of links with the west with a good deal of impunity. Thus was the empire disintegrated.

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records

by Adrian Falk

Last fortnight I reviewed the works of the Sydney composers appearing in the two volumes of "Australian Music Today", produced by the World Record Club. In turning now to the Melbourne composers I am faced with an entirely different set of musical attitudes. It is convenient, I think, when speaking of "attitudes" in this sort of criticism, to consider mainly attitudes towards conservatism, for in these some reliable symptoms of a composer's stylistic intentions are found.

There has been an Establishment in Australian music for as long as living memory; this being associated with the conservatoria, and in particular with the one in Sydney. If I wanted to disparage it I should call it neo-romantic pianistic bath-water, and point to the unerring survival instinct with which it retreats to the Department of Education and the so-called AMEB system for causing unwilling children to hate music. But as my intentions are honourable I shall mention no names.

This is by the way: the conservatism towards which one's attitudes are important is the frame of mind which finds continuing relevance in the formal boundedness of early Schonberg, Hindemith and Bartok. For a composer today, neglecting these influences would be like forgetting to put on one's trousers in the morning; they are indeed a sine qua non both of good taste and of being taken seriously.

Against the background of these remarks it is probably fair to say that Dorian le Gallienne is the first Australian composer who demands to be taken seriously in the context of his times. This rather enigmatic man, who died in 1963, is here represented by his settings of "Four Divine Poems of John Donne" for contralto and piano. I feel these songs do less than justice to le Gallienne, who, in spite of a small output, produced three orchestral masterpieces: the Symphony in E, the Concert Overture and the "Contes Heraldiques". The writing here is predominantly chordal, and the harmonic interest, while finely

organised, is not consequential enough in piano sonority. There are judicious and dramatic vocal effects highlighting the poems. But in the terms of le Gallienne's exploration and meaningful use of Hindemithian directions in the works mentioned above, these songs appear miniature.

Felix Werder has extensive debts to Hindemith and Bartok a lip-service one to Schonberg. His Sixth string quartet (1962) is at first hearing a confusing construction of cross-references to these composers; one is inclined to think the only difference is one of complexity and overstatement. Highly compressed canons and strettos are crowded into a texture whose intensity is reminiscent of Berg. In a lecture once Werder asked himself what were his reasons for writing a certain passage. "Why", he said, "I liked the sound of it." Of course this seems quaint, but coming from one whose structures are so closely knit it indicates that this intensity arises in a context of natural musical urges (to say nothing of good old-fashioned lyricism). Since Bartok's Fourth, many string quartets have had pizzicato scherzos. This one is a beauty with some virtually unplayable cross rhythms; it is compressed and stringent but has the ease and relaxation of a writer who knows exactly what he is doing. Werder has since written a highly aphoristic and loose-jointed wind quintet, but I don't think he he composing his differences with the avant garde. He is pushing the old to the point where it becomes the new anyway.

For Werder, reverence and iconoclasm are sides of the same coin.

The third composer here is George Dreyfus, whose appointment to an A.N.U. creative arts fellowship has just been announced. "From Within Looking Out" (1962) is the only work of Dreyfus with which I am acquainted, but it speaks for itself. It could be described as pointillistic or impressionistic, with a sort of Eastern epicureanism. In fact it is a highly contrapuntal and multi-dimensioned piece using techniques which have grown out of orthodox serialism. It is very cleverly scored for soprano, flute, viola, celeste and vibraphone, all of which have glassy, boyant sonorities. As a result the thematic content is secondary to the prismatic fluctuations of tone colour. The words, which intrude very little into the actual texture, and are virtually written out by the vocal acrobatics (this being quite characteristic of post-serial voice writing), are taken from an Amman street song:

"I live all alone; I am a young girl. I write long letters and do not know anyone to send them to. Most tender things speak to my heart. I can only say them to the bamboos in the garden. Waiting on my feet, all day I watch the shadows of the people that pass."

Dreyfus' presence in Canberra is a prospect of great significance for Australian music. For the first time a composer of extreme ability will be able to devote his full attention to writing.

RECORD REVIEW
BRUCKNER: SYMPHONY No. 7 in E Major: CARL SCHURICHT conducting The Hague Philharmonic Orchestra: Released by Concert Hall Record Club and being currently offered.

This is a recording to rave about, a magnificent rendition of a superb work. The 7th symphony is the best introduction to Bruckner and this is easily the best recording now available, surpassing the Klemperer, the Walter and the Rosbaud. I cannot think of any release by Concert Hall Record Club over the last few years that is as important and valuable as this one.

It is most unfortunate that until rather recently Bruckner has been little known outside his native Austria, and Southern Germany. Bruckner Societies exist now in Vienna and New York and possibly also elsewhere, but from the first Bruckner was misunderstood and unjustly neglected because he was

classed as a Wagnerian, a symphonic epigone of Wagner and consequently the target of ill-informed and malicious attack by the protagonists of Brahms.

Actually Bruckner only bears a superficial resemblance to Wagner; his orchestration — undoctored by "improvements" — is original and technically interesting. Bruckner is especially famous for his Adagio movements, and the Adagio of the 7th symphony is one of the most beautiful of all.

I feel sure that Bruckner's popularity is bound to rise in this part of the world as people come to hear his works—credit is due to the ABC at this point for its recent broadcasts of the symphonies No. 4, 6 and 9. In the meantime, anyone desirous of adding to his record library a work of real magnificence should write to Concert Hall Record Club at 55 Murray Street, Pyrmont, N.S.W.

—DAVID W. TRUMAN

LURID LOUIS

"The Court of Versailles in the Reign of Louis XIV," by Gillette Ziegler. George Allen & Unwin, London \$7.80.

One would not think that a history book could be so interesting. This one is possibly the most interesting history book read by your reviewer.

Louis was quite a lad and to save any possible confusion, there is a handy opening list of Louis XIV's dozen illegitimate children; La Valliere (four) de Montespan (seven) and de Fontanges (one). For those who think this is not much of a performance, the author carefully adds: "The above list includes only the children of the known favourites."

It is full of interesting little anecdotes:

The Prince of Conde was putting on a slap-up reception for the visit of Louis XIV to Chantilly and had placed M. Vatel, his supervisor, "a most experienced and efficient man," in charge of the catering arrangements. It was a day of abstinence, and the fresh fish ordered had not arrived. Poor M. Vatel took this so much to heart that he locked himself in his room and ran himself through with his sword. Just as his body was being carted away to the parish church, the fish arrived.

The Palace at Versailles was no little shack. The king and his courtiers and visitors required 7000 servants and retainers at the Palace when Louis XIV got it going properly. Including the troops, more than 15,000 people lived there "in the effulgence of the royal presence".

One later anecdote is a typical French bedroom farce:

The Duke of Lauzun, dissatisfied with his rate of promotion in the army, hid under the bed occupied by the King and Mme. de Montespan, and later flabbergasted them both with the extent of his knowledge of the royal secrets.

For those students with the urge to travel and view what is left of this magnificence, the book is an abundant reminder of the price paid. At one stage, 22,000 men toiled daily at building the Palace, wagonloads of dead workmen were carried out each night, and people who complained indiscreetly of extravagance were apt to be whipped or worse.

JW

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Perceval

A major exhibition of the paintings of John Perceval opened in Canberra this week.

The exhibition, arranged by the Australian National University in association with the Department of the Interior, is in the Albert Hall from 13-24 July.

It is the most wide-ranging display of the artist's work ever to have been staged. Many of the paintings have come from private and public collections throughout Australia while others are from the collection of the artist. Almost 70 paintings are on view, ranging from early self-portraits to work completed since Perceval came to Canberra last year as the first holder of an Australian National University Fellowship in the Creative Arts. Twelve of the artist's ceramic angels and a number of his watercolours and drawings are on view.



OIL: Kathy



CHARCOAL: Kahan



CERAMIC



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A university degree or technical college diploma is desirable. Training in mathematics, statistics, economics or science is not necessary for most positions. No previous ADP experience is required, but aptitude for the work will be measured by tests.

LOCATION

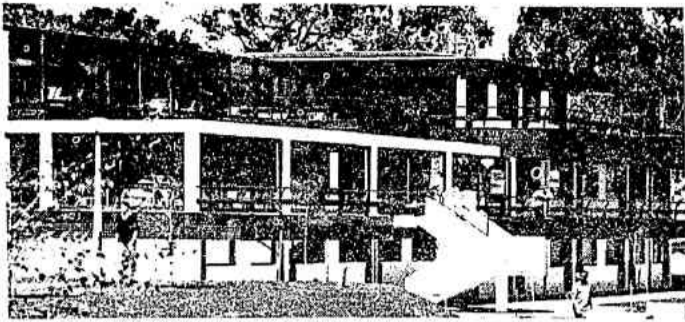
Training courses are conducted in Canberra and Melbourne. After training positions are available in Melbourne with Departments of Civil Aviation, Supply, Repatriation, P.M.G. and the Bureau of Meteorology, and in Canberra with Navy, Army, Air, Defence, Health, Treasury, Census and Statistics, Social Services and the Superannuation Board.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION and application forms may be obtained from the Appointments Officer, Commonwealth Public Service Inspector's Office, Broughton Street, Barton, Canberra. Telephone 7-0411.

APPLICATIONS should be received as soon as possible by the Secretary,
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD — CANBERRA

UNION NEWS



ELECTIONS

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS
FOR THREE SEATS ON THE
UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT
ISSUE OF WORONI

SPORTSMEN!

please note →



On Thursday, 7th July, a large audience thoroughly appreciated the debate "That this house has no confidence in the British way of life" between the British Universities Debating Team and that of the Australian National University. In the picture, from left to right, are: Jeremy Burford, Professor L. F. Crisp, Keith Ovenden, A. V. J. Flynn and Mr. Australia, John Stephens.

GAMES ROOM RULES.

- General:
- 1) The use of the Games Room shall be restricted to members and visitors of members.
- Time of operation:
- 2) The Games Room shall be available for use between 9 a.m. and 11 p.m. from Monday to Saturday inclusive.
- Emergency closure:
- 3) The Secretary or his deputy shall have power to close the Games Room if a major social function is being held in the Union.
- Use of equipment:
- 4) A person shall not use GamesRoom equipment and furnishings for any other purpose than for which it was purchased.
 - 5) A person shall not take any equipment and furnishings placed in the Games Room outside this area.
 - 6) A user of billiards and table tennis equipment shall be responsible for any damage or misuse of said equipment during the period of his or her use.
- Prohibitions:
- 7) Smoking shall not be permitted within a two foot distance from the billiard tables.
 - 8) No food and drink shall be carried into or consumed in the Games Room.
 - 9) The Games Room shall be kept clean and tidy.
 - 10) No untipped cues shall be used.
 - 11) Only as many snooker or billiard sets may be in use at any one time as there are tables.
- Table Tennis:
- 12) The use of table tennis tables shall be unrestricted and free of charge. The Union, however, may change this rule in the future if warranted.
 - 13) One set of table tennis bats shall be supplied to each table annually and breakages shall be replaced once in each academic term.
 - 14) Table tennis balls shall not be supplied; however, they shall be available in the Union for purchase.
- Billiards-- Hire:
- 15) The standard unit of playing time on Billiards Tables shall be twenty (20) minutes.
 - 16) A charge of 6d (5c) shall be made for use of a table for each period of 20 minutes by inserting a coin into the light vending machine.
 - 17) A person shall be permitted to book and use a billiards table for two consecutive periods of 20 minutes as the maximum.
 - 18) After the expiry of his or her playing time, a person shall not be permitted to use either of the billiards tables until the lapse of the next 20 minute period.
 - 19) A numbered chit shall be made available at the canteen counter for the purpose of booking a billiards table.
 - 20) The numbered chit shall be in a colour indicated on the time vending machine and on the billiards table. It shall contain the date and time of the proposed use of the table, the name of the user and shall display the Union stamp.
 - 21) Table bookings shall only be available on the day of the proposed play.
 - 22) A person who has booked a time for play on a billiards table shall forfeit his or her right to the table for the period booked if he or she arrives later than 5 minutes after the commencement of the time booked. For this purpose, time shall be measured either by a clock situated in the Games Room, if such a clock is available, or according to the Union clock situated in the main foyer.
 - 23) During any forfeited period of billiards playing time, the table shall be available for use without booking by anyone. Persons using a billiards table during a forfeited period shall vacate the table, notwithstanding any of the rules heretofore listed, as soon as a person with the next legitimate booking arrives.
 - 24) Billiard balls or other equipment not already in the Games Room shall be available from Union staff against a signature each morning.
 - 25) Billiard tables shall be covered when not in use and balls shall be returned to Union staff at closing time each night.
 - 26) Union porters shall supervise the Games Room from time to time.
- ADDITIONAL RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS.
- Resolved H49/65 that rules safeguarding against smoking near the billiard tables and other misuse of Games Room equipment shall be severely policed.
- Resolved H50/65 that the door close to the time vendors shall be kept locked.
- Resolved H52/65 that chalk shall be affixed by string to each of the billiard tables



Sporting Section



INTERHALL COMPETITION

rugby hockey MEN

Lennox House had a convincing 14:3 win over Forestry in the first round of the Inter Hall competition. Forestry enters two teams in the Canberra Rugby Union competition and can always be relied on to put up a strong team.

Their League technique however is sadly lacking. When they had possession, even their most penetrating backs were being caught flat footed, and this was the cause of most of Forestry's injuries. On the other hand, the Lennox player who received the ball from the dummy half was on the move and a player of Peter Reece's size is hard to knock down even when standing still.

The match was much the same as last year; Forestry just could not contain the heavy Lennox forwards and unless the winner of the Burton-Bruce match improve their tackling and tighten their defence, they will not hold Lennox either.

Forestry backs looked dangerous on the odd occasion that the ball reached them. The one try by Shea was the result of an intelligent back-line movement and they would have scored again but for a brilliant cross-field dash by winger Brewster. Lennox scored four tries, one each from Peedom (captain) Lawrence, Hamilton and Brewster, one of which was converted by Corrigan.

The curtain raiser to the Lennox-Woodchoppers game was contested between the Bruce Hall Butchers and the Garran Hall Colts.

The Butchers won 16:3. For Butchers, tries were scored by Tim Skinner, 'Dodger' Brown, Luigi Delano and John Bush. Garrans points came from a dark horse try in the closing stages of the match.

The captain of the Garran team revealed in an exclusive interview after the match, that "not getting the ball seemed to be their main trouble". Meanwhile, back in the Bruce Hall camp mystery still surrounds the man in white (Big Frank) the master mind behind their win.

This competition began with Lennox playing Garran. With not much between the teams and unsettling moments for both sides, play moved to both ends of the field continuously. The defence of both teams was outstanding with the "whiskered" members of both sides dominating.

After a scoreless first half, play continued in much the same fashion until Lennox, pressing Garrans goal for a time, scored with a shot by Bruce Hamilton after a scrum in the circle. Garran, sensing time was running out, played with more purpose and seemed unlucky not to score from a high shot—fortunately stopped by Lindsay Burridge's safe hands for Lennox.

One nil in Lennox favour seemed a fair result for the game, with Howard Whitton and Bill Gramley turning in good performances for Garran, while Burridge and Hamilton provided consistent play for Lennox.

WOMEN

Last Saturday (9th July) was a disastrous day for Uni.'s aspirations in Women's Hockey A Grade comp., as both Uni. 1 and Uni. 2 suffered defeats.

Barton 1 defeated Uni. 1 by scoring 5 goals to 3. The Burton Hall Ball was no excuse for this defeat. The bestplayer for Uni. 1 was Barb Rackham, who scored most of Uni.'s goals.

Uni. 2 went down to Waratahs 3:1 in a spirited match. Unfortunately one of Uni.'s backs was the cause of one goal scored by Waratahs; she kicked it in. (This has not been the only case of goal scoring by Uni.'s backs, in their own goal, not the oppositions. Uni. is really a match in itself — if it doesn't defeat anyone else, it has proved that it can defeat itself.)

Thank goodness for Uni. 3—they won, the score against Evergreens 2 being 3:0. This team seems to

win when a morale booster it needed by the club, despite the fact that most of its matches end in unfortunate defeats.

Notwithstanding their defeat, Uni. 1 are still in a good position to reach the semi finals. Uni. 2 can yet prove itself to be a giant-toppler.

Intervarsity practices are about to begin. We are hoping to field the strongest possible team.

There are no competition matches on this weekend as a Southern Districts Schoolgirls Competition is being held — a welcome break from the competition.

Report of Bruce Hall v Forestry House Hockey match... dedicated to one fair damsel. (below).

Despite the fact that Forestry's captain questioned in no uncertain manner the eligibility of one Bruce Hall player, the game got under way. And despite forthright urging by their leader, Forestry had only hit one goal by half-time. With the score at 3:0, it rained, a ditty game ended. "Aren't they gorgeous," one Bruce Hall supporter (female) was heard to say.

And the world once more glowed with radiance; for defeat with sympathy is worth more than the most glorious of victories.

XYZ.

COMPETITION

Saturdays round saw the A team playing Waratah's at Majura. Without the services of Captain George Meehon the team seemed content just to match Waratahs, who played a slow game. Uni. forwards and halves seemed content to wait until the opposition had the ball and then trying to take it instead of getting there first.

Although Uni. defence was never really tested throughout the game, there were some anxious moments through the reliable backs Brian Bingley and Lindsay Burridge defended extremely well, often putting the forwards back into attack with well-placed passes.

With no score by half time and not much helpful advice during the interval, Uni. returned and played its best hockey of the match in the following twenty minutes. Centre-forward Bruce Atchison scored from a well-directed side shot after an unexpected attacking movement. With more determination Uni. continued to keep play in Waratah's half, and Kaantjins scored from a loose ball in the circle.

With two goals Uni. seemed content to play out time, which was achieved successfully. Final score resulted in a 2:0 win for Uni. Best performances were from Burridge and Bingley in defence and Atchison in the forwards.



RUGGERS

T.Q.'s FRIGHTEN A.N.U.

In the weekend match against Turner-Queanbeyan, the A.N.U. Australian Rules team withstood a strong comeback by the T.Q.'s in the second half.

At half time, ANU led by 6 goals and seemed to have the match sewn up but a vigorous comeback by T.Q., reduced the lead to 2 points. University steadied and finally won by 14 points.

Gelbart, Gilholme and Rogers were the best players for A.N.U. Goalscorers were: Paton 4, Lambert 2, Davies 2 and Collings.

Final scores: A.N.U. def. T.Q. 65:51.

DULL MATCH

In a dull Rugby match at Taylor Park, Queanbeyan defeated A.N.U. 9 points to 8 at the weekend.

Half time saw University with an 8:3 lead, with early tries from Ross Strang and Greg Smith. In the second half the position changed and the backs found themselves being constantly hustled with penetration impossible.

Queanbeyan 9 (R. Smith 3 pen goals) def. A.N.U. 8 (R. Strang, G. Smith tries; R. Strang, goal.)

Reserves: A.N.U. 6 def. Queanbeyan 0.

Thirds: Queanbeyan 13 def. A.N.U. 11.

BASEBALL

In a thrilling 10 innings Baseball Grand Final at Northbourne Oval on Sunday, Rebels beat A.N.U. 3:2.

For three innings the game was scoreless, then Al Finnemore bunted safely to score for Rebels.

In the sixth game A.N.U. evened on an infield error, and took the lead 2:1 in the seventh when Peter Roberts scored on another infield error.

Rebels then took the lead and although A.N.U. loaded the bases in their half of the 10th, they could not bring any home.

A.N.U. pitcher Bruce Harrison four K2's, no walks, four safe hits off. Hits for A.N.U., Peter Roberts 2, Ian Drynan, Bruce Harrison, Neville De Mestre 1 each.



WEEKEND HOCKEY

A.C.

JOHNNY

